

## PINE RIDGE.

'Squaws and Papooses Come Into the Agency.

### FORSYTHE TO BE REINSTATED.

A Court of Inquiry Forming—The Mutinied Body of a Dead Soldier Brought In—Many Women and Children Among the Dead Indians.

RUSHVILLE, Neb., Jan. 7.—Sixty-five squaws, with about the same number of papooses, came in to Pine Ridge agency from the hostile camp about six miles away and are being taken care of.

There is great suffering among the hostiles on account of scarcity of food and shelter. No movement of troops is projected.

It is stated that General Forsythe is to be reinstated till the close of the campaign.

Captain O'Connell, First Infantry, United States regulars, arrived at Crawford last night with the Indian chief, Young-Man-Afrad-of-His-Horses, accompanied by three other Indians. They will go to Pine Ridge agency, where they will use their influence to quell the present Indian troubles.

Everything now points to a battle between the hostiles and the friendly Indians who desire to leave the hostile camp and come to the agency. Red Cloud has signified his desire to return to the agency, but he is nearly blind and no one will volunteer to lead him in, for the Brules threaten the death of the first person that attempts to desert the hostile band. The older Indians want to come in but the young bucks insist on fighting.

The cordon of troops is drawing tighter around the hostiles, who are kept on guard night and day. Fires are being burned at night to prevent any one from escaping from their camps. General Miles has sent a peace commission to the hostiles and if they still refuse to come in their camp will be bombarded. Machine and shell guns are being placed on all sides of the camp for this purpose. General Miles is fast becoming impatient and if the Indians do not obey the order to come in he will attack them.

The party sent to Wounded Knee to bury the dead Indians returned late last night. They found and buried eighty-four bucks and sixty-three squaws and children. It was also found that five had been buried by the Indians. In addition to this total of 152 others have been carried away by hostile scouts, etc., sufficient to swell the number of dead Indians as a result of the battle of Wounded Knee to fully 200, with several others yet to die in the improvised hospital here.

A little Indian baby girl about three months old, one of the youngest survivors of the battle of Wounded Knee, who lay for three days beside the dead body of its mother, has been adopted by Mrs. Allison Muller, a wealthy lady of New York City.

That the search for the dead was not conclusive was proved yesterday when an Indian brought into the agency the body of Private Francis Chette, of troop G, Seventh cavalry, found in a ravine six miles from the battlefield to the north. The unfortunate soldier had been mutilated in a horrible manner. Every bone in the body was broken and the scalp removed. Chette was probably killed in one of the skirmishes and overlooked. He was buried to-day with military honors in the reservation cemetery.

The earthworks around the agency are growing steadily in size and strength. General Miles will in all probability draw in about half of the hostiles, but there are 300 to 400 who are as crazy as Big Foot's men, and nothing can be done with them but to shoot them.

The court of inquiry to investigate the conduct of General Forsythe at the battle of Wounded Knee is composed of Major Whiteside, General Carr and Captain Baldwin. Carr is expected and the court will probably meet to-day. The inquiries are: Were the troops properly placed; were they properly handled; was there unnecessary slaughter of Indians? The only difference of opinion heard expressed so far is on the first count; all agree on the second and third, that no one could have done better than Forsythe.

#### Italian Crops Good.

ROME, Jan. 7.—The report of the Italian Department of Agriculture shows that the crops in Italy during the past year were the largest harvested for many years. For the previous five years Italian crops have been to a great degree failures, so that a great impetus to Italian commerce is now predicted, although the tightness of the money market has as yet prevented the full benefit of the abundant harvest. The financial difficulties which have troubled alike both continents, have extended to Italy, and stocks and bonds of nearly all kinds have greatly declined. The bonds of the Government, however, have maintained their accustomed values, having fluctuated scarcely one per cent.

#### Kansas Schools.

TORREKA, Kan., Jan. 7.—The seventh biennial report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction has been submitted to Governor Humphrey. The report shows that there were 15,000 less school children in the State in 1890 than in 1889, and that 400 less teachers are employed.

## POPULAR EDUCATION.

Synopsis of the Report of the Educational Committee of the State Grange.

The report made by the educational committee of the State Grange contains some points well worthy consideration. Statistics examined by the committee some years ago showed that of the children attending the common schools in Kansas, 59 per cent. are of the agricultural class and that of all industrial classes they constitute 89 per cent. The average school period is but five and one-half years, of six months each year, or of thirty-three months schooling altogether. The schools are defective in their course of study and in the qualifications for teachers. Of the youth of the agricultural class, but one in every 600 reaches the Agricultural College.

The report suggests that there should come out of the largely endowed agricultural colleges, maintained by the Government in every State in the Union, improved courses and methods of instruction which should raise the country district schools up to something like the improved condition of our city schools; that conductors of the agricultural colleges should devise systems of manual training and of object lessons and of studies in the natural sciences which should be made to reach the children of every school district. As model institutions for the education of farmers the colleges should devise plans of instruction for the primary schools of the farmer which should meet the demand for the better education of farmer's children in their homeschools. The agricultural course now so well matured for the instruction of students within college walls and on the college grounds should naturally suggest improved courses of instruction for the district schools; taking up kindergarten manual training and analogous methods and adapting them to instruction in all grades, from the lowest to the highest.

The scheme should include industrial drawing, the elements of the natural sciences, botany, zoology, geology and kindred subjects, and such manual practice with pen, pencil, blackboard and modeling materials, and such use of the common hand tools as would effect a training of the mind through the training of the eye and of the hand. This course of study should not be confined to the school room, but should extend to the field, orchard, forest and neighborhood. By observation, reading and study it should go to explain the things in nature and in common life by which country school children are surrounded. It should teach something of the physics of farm and domestic machinery and of modern appliances, and something of kitchen chemistry and household economy. Landscape, vegetable, fruit and floral gardening should pertain to the district school grounds as well as to the agricultural college grounds. A library of technical books, and a cabinet of scientific objects and of scientific apparatus, should be placed in the district school room as well as the Agricultural College library and recitation rooms.

This method carried into the district school would easily and naturally be made to diversify school studies in the usual common school branches; in which instruction should be made thoroughly practical in the use of numbers in arithmetical calculations involving all common affairs of business; and in the use of language in written and in oral explanation and description; and by rational methods in the study of geography and in the mapping and describing of the country and all localities.

Thus it is suggested that the Agricultural College should become an agricultural normal school; that it should be a school where should be educated and qualified as instructors young men and young women who shall go out to all counties in the State to inaugurate, to superintend and to carry forward the line of education indicated. The Agricultural College normal graduate, properly educated for this work, would be qualified for county normal institute instructor. He would be qualified to fill the important office of county superintendent. He would be qualified to visit the school districts, to aid and instruct the teacher, to instruct and stimulate the pupils. With maps, charts and scientific apparatus he would be prepared to give instruction to all classes; including the adult population, in their clubs, granges, alliances and other assemblages. Thus the whole people would become enlisted in this forward movement for the enlightenment and elevation of the agricultural class.

The report suggests that the State Constitution should be so amended that the office of county superintendent be made appointive, instead of elective, as now; and that no one should be appointed to the office except upon certificate of qualification, from the State Board of Education or some other competent authority. The force of the county superintendency should be more than double what it now is. To meet the increased expenses of superintendency and other measures of reform, the common school resources should have restored to them what was taken away by the repeal of the one mill tax. For eighteen years, from 1861 to 1879 the taxable property of the State contributed a tax of one mill for the support of common schools. In 1879 the Legislature was induced to cut off this tax. Let it be restored and it would yield, at the present valuation of the property of the State, a sum in addition to the present common school funds, of more than \$360,000. This would defray the expenses of the needed reform.

## THE BEHRING SEA.

Additional Correspondence Sent to the House—The Question Turning on a Nice Point—Is Behring Sea a Part of the Pacific Ocean?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The President has sent to the House, in response to its recent resolution, the correspondence between the State Department and the British Government in regard to the Behring sea controversy. It consists merely of two letters, one from Lord Salisbury to the British Minister, replying to Mr. Blaine's last letter, which was given to the public during last session of Congress, and the response written by Mr. Blaine on December 17, 1890. Both letters, however, are extremely long and accompanied by numerous historical documents, making in the full correspondence presented to the House some forty foolscap pages of closely printed matter. The first letter from Lord Salisbury to Minister Pannecote is dated August 3, 1890. After quoting from the Adams correspondence and from the treaties by the three Powers and other official documents relating to the status of Behring sea, he says that the extracts show conclusively:

1. That England refused to admit any part of the Russian claim asserted by the ukase of 1821 to the maritime jurisdiction and the exclusive right of fishing throughout the whole extent of waters from Behring straits to the Fifty-first parallel.

2. That the commission of 1825 was regarded on both sides as a renunciation of the Russian claim in its entirety.

3. That though Behring straits were known and specifically provided for, Behring sea was known by that name, but was regarded as a part of the Pacific ocean. The answer, therefore, to the question with which Mr. Blaine concludes his dispatch is that her Majesty's Government has always claimed the freedom of fishing or navigating Behring sea outside the territorial limit of one marine league from the coast; that it is impossible to admit that a public right to fish, catch seal or pursue any other occupation on the high seas can be held to be abandoned by a nation from the mere fact that for a certain number of years it has not suited the subjects of that nation to exercise it.

Mr. Blaine's letter in response, dated December 17, 1890, begins by saying that it is the opinion of the President that the subject, like many legal questions, though complicated, depends on the statement of one single point. Great Britain contends that the Pacific ocean does include Behring sea and the United States holds the reverse. He holds that Behring sea was understood at the time of the treaty by the three Powers not to be included in the phrase, "Pacific ocean," and if this be true, then the case of the United States against Great Britain is a good one. He then proceeds at great length to quote from the documents relating to the negotiations and consummation of the treaty of the three Powers in question, and from other documents bearing upon the subject.

Mr. Blaine closes a very long communication with suggestions apparently favorable to meeting the arbitration already held out by the British Government. He states that the United States only wants control of the waters of the Behring sea as will be sufficient to insure the protection of her seal fisheries, which he deems already injured possibly to an irreparable extent by the intrusion of Canadian vessels, under British colors; that the President's recent annual message to Congress contained suggestions that the form of arbitration proposed would be satisfactory to no one. He then suggests that the following points are the ones which have been at issue for four years—the Russian jurisdiction of the Behring sea up to the time of the concession of Alaska to the United States; how Great Britain considers these claims; how Behring sea was considered in the treaty of 1825, and what rights were given or received under that treaty; what the rights of the United States now are, and out of what they grew.

If these questions could be determined, then Secretary Blaine suggests that it shall be further determined how far, if at all, outside the ordinary territorial limits it is necessary that the United States should exercise an exclusive jurisdiction, in order to protect the seal for the time living upon the islands of the United States and feeding therefrom; whether the closed season is necessary; what months shall be included in such season. The letter closes with a denial that the United States demands the closing of Behring sea.

## MONTANA LEGISLATURE.

A Complicated Start Which Was Speedily Terminated By the Democrats.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 6.—The Second Legislature of Montana convened at noon in Helena. The Senate and Republican House organized in rooms provided by the Governor. The Democratic House hired a public hall and organized there. Officers were elected as follows: Senate, John Wallon, chief clerk; P. Files Finlaw, sergeant-at-arms. Republican House, A. C. Witter, Speaker; Benjamin Webster, chief clerk; S. N. Nicholson, sergeant-at-arms. Democratic House, H. R. Comley, Speaker; Charles Z. Pond, chief clerk; Charles F. Beardon, sergeant-at-arms. The Democrats have a majority of four in the Senate and at once recognized the Democratic House. Governor Toole being a Democrat, recognized them and sent in his message yesterday afternoon.

## THE OUTLOOK FOR REFORM.

Congressman Springer Gives His Views on the Situation—The Predicament of the Republicans on the Tariff Question—The Democrats Will Keep the Question Open For the Battle of '92.

Congressman William M. Springer was recently in New York, and while there he was interviewed by a member of the Reform Club on the present outlook of tariff reform. The Illinois Congressman said:

"The Republican politicians of Washington are now endeavoring to divert public attention from the principal issue upon which they were repudiated at the November election. They seem to be of the opinion that there is but one way open through which success is possible in 1892. Upon the tariff question they have been thoroughly repudiated. They now hope by reviving sectional issues, through and by means of the force bill and appeals to sectional prejudice, to reform political issues upon other lines than tariff and taxation. In this they will be as much disappointed as they were overwhelmed by the result of the recent election. The people of the country have pronounced against taxation of the many for the benefit of the few. They will not give up this issue until it has eventuated in practical legislation in accordance with their demands. If we were now living under the form of government which prevails in monarchical England, the new Congress would be at once convened and the McKinley bill would be repudiated immediately; but under our conservative methods we must abide the constitutional forms required for securing results.

"On the tariff question the Republicans can neither go forward or backward with any prospect of bettering their condition. To stand still is conceded defeat; to move in the other direction offers scarcely less advantage. If they go forward they must rely upon the fulfillment of pledges made before the election and pending the passage of the McKinley bill, to the effect that while prices of articles affected by the tariff might be temporarily advanced, yet, ultimately and in the near future, by means of competition, such prices could be greatly reduced and articles would be sold cheaper than before the passage of the bill, thus placing their reliance in the future for a reversal of the popular judgment in November upon a claim that competition is to come to their relief, and that by the time of the next Presidential election the people will be in the full enjoyment of cheap necessities of life secured through competition. This hope is a flattering one; it can never be realized.

"Competition has already done its perfect work in this country in the matter of reducing prices. So perfectly has competition been carried on that combination for the purpose of arresting competition has been resorted to all along the line. There is scarcely a manufacturing industry in the United States that is not more or less controlled by some kind of combination for the purpose of limiting the output and regulating the prices. In some cases this combination has taken the form of trusts, or organized monopolies. These trusts have secured the concentration of nearly all the capital engaged in a given industry, and by this combination a complete control of the output and prices has been secured. In other cases a more mild type of combination has been resorted to. In some cases the combination has been secured by means of correspondence between the various interests and a tacit agreement reached as to output and prices, year after year. But through one form or another scarcely an industry can be mentioned in which further competition is not prevented or made impossible by the mutual concurrence of those engaged in the business.

"Those, therefore, who look to competition for a reduction of prices will be deceived. Prices of manufactured articles can only be reduced, while the McKinley bill is in force, by the reduction of wages or by the adoption of improved processes. The latter will come without the tariff; it is entirely independent of it. In most lines of industry it would seem that the processes of manufacture were almost perfect at this time; but still we may hope for continual improvement in this direction, although such improvement will scarcely be perceptible in the brief space of two years. Lower prices, secured by reduction of wages, would be attended with greater disaster than if present prices should be maintained and wages increased; so that wherever cheapness is secured by reduction of wages the remedy will be worse than the disease—speaking in a political sense—as it will affect the interests of the Republican party. Hence it seems conclusive that the Republican party can not improve its position on the tariff or on taxation by adhering to the McKinley bill.

"If, however, the leaders of the party should determine to reverse their position, overturn the leadership of Harrison, McKinley and Reed, and put Mr. Blaine forward with the implied promise of the repeal of the McKinley bill, the enlargement of trade through reciprocity and the bettering of their condition by repudiating all that the Republican party has done since it came into power, it will find this latter condition more hopeless than the former.

"President Harrison in his message to Congress 'pointed with pride' to the fact that there had been, recently, an increase in the prices of agricultural products, such as corn, wheat, etc., and he endeavored to convey the impression that such increased price of agricult-

ural products was the result of the McKinley bill. Nothing could be further from the truth. If he had taken pains to examine the report on the condition of the crops—which issued from the Agricultural Department almost simultaneously with his message—he would have found that in Kansas the average yield of corn per acre was only eleven bushels, whereas it ought to have been thirty. The very fact that there is almost a total failure of the corn crop in Kansas was one of the reasons which produced the political revolution in that State. The failure or shortness of the corn crop in the great corn belt of the country caused scarcity of this product, and scarcity resulted in higher prices for corn. But the trouble with the farmers was that they had little or no corn to sell, and many of them who had stock to feed became buyers at the higher rates which scarcity had produced. The prices of agricultural products are determined entirely by the extent of production, and this is governed by natural causes, not by legislation.

"A failure of crops in this country is regarded by the farmers as the greatest calamity that can befall them. But such failure inevitably results in higher prices of farm products; and, therefore, the President has cited as an evidence of prosperity that which the farmers themselves regard as a calamity, namely, higher prices resulting from crop failure. There can be no combination among farmers to reduce the output of agricultural products; such combinations are not even desirable. Farmers universally strive for bountiful harvests—the plous ones among them praying as well as laboring for them. They regard a bountiful harvest as essential to their prosperity, notwithstanding the fact that the greater the crop the less will be the price of products. They are political economists who believe, who realize in fact, that abundance is wealth, that scarcity can never tend in that direction. If the next season should be favorable and large crops of wheat, corn, oats, and other products of the farm, should be realized, there will be a corresponding depression of prices, and the larger the crop the lower the prices. If such should be the result, a year from this time the President in his annual message would—following the lines of his last one—deplore the unfortunate condition of the country, brought about by low prices for farm products caused by abundant harvests!

"The Republican leaders can not hope to divert the attention of the country from the tariff question whatever they may do, whether they go forward or go backward. The Democratic party has a plain, unmistakable duty to perform; that duty consists in moving steadily onward and pressing the advantage which it has already obtained. It will keep this question before the public until the fruits of victory have been realized; until the McKinley bill has been repealed, and until materials which make profitable manufacture impossible have been relieved from unnecessary burdens, and so cheapened as to not only aid manufacturing, but increase profitable production. It will demand larger markets for American farm products; not only reciprocity with Cuba, South America and Canada, but freer trade with all the world.

"The late election was only the expression of a popular desire; that popular desire has not been accomplished. It may not be fully realized until after the next Presidential election, at which the final and complete victory will be achieved, namely, the election of a President and both branches of Congress, who will carry into effect the popular verdict of last November. During the Fifty-second Congress the large Democratic majority will keep this question continually in view. It will not be turned to the right nor to the left; it will not permit side issues of any kind to interfere with this all-absorbing and all-important question. With the advantages already obtained it will be little less than criminal to permit anything to occur which would make impossible ultimate and complete tariff reform."

#### He Will Never Believe in Protection.

A case of tariff injustice recently took place in New York which has never been made public, but which deserves to be recorded as an evidence of the barbarous tariff laws under which we are living in this enlightened nineteenth century.

An intelligent, educated German, a graduate of one of the leading universities of Germany, came to America nearly two years ago to seek a position as a teacher. After teaching a year in an academy on a very modest salary he secured a position as an instructor in one of the foremost institutions of learning in America, though still on a very modest salary.

Meanwhile he had been longing for the girl he left behind him, and accordingly he thought that now was the time in his affairs to enter into matrimonial joys. He wrote to the old home for her, and in due time he met her at the pier in New York. The two families in Germany had sent a goodly number of presents for the couple, most of these being all-weather for household use. Now what did Uncle Sam's custom house officers do to show this educated German gentleman that he and his bride were welcome to this "land of the free," and that we were glad to see him setting up his household in our country?

They took \$110 out of his pockets as a tariff tax on his wife's wedding present!